THE BEAVER ARGUS.
Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.
D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.
TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.
☞Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40-No. 39. Beaver, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864. Established 1818

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, May 16, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

2:45 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:30 A. M.
3:20 P. M.	" "	3:50 P. M.
5:54 P. M.	" "	8:05 P. M.

Going West—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:10 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:40 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.
1:10 P. M.	Rochester,	2:20 P. M.
1:00 A. M.	"	2:10 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Pres't.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	6:42 A. M.	7:20 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:45 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:33 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
New Castle "	3:05 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
Mail,	5:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Alliance Accom.	2:10 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:15 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 A. M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:40 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
4th " "	5:50 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Mail,	5:00 A. M.	6:15 A. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express,	1:10 P. M.	2:20 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,
BEAVER, PA.,
aug17] Sole Agt for Beaver co.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Alex. Anderson, late of Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. ANDERSON, Executor.
Big Beaver tp.
sp13,64.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect.—They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interes than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government money.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interested, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh,
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

aug.17'64—inside 3 m.

JAMES S. RUTAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(*DISTRICT ATTORNEY.*)
BEAVER, PENN'A.
☞Office in the Court House.
BACK PAY AND BOUNTY of deceased soldiers, Pensions, and Claims on the Government, collected promptly. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds received in battle, can get their bounty in from three to four weeks, by applying, with discharge. [se7

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Economy tp., Beaver county, about the 14th of August, five sheep—1 wether, 1 ewe, and 3 lambs. Letter M on one side, each ear cropped, a hole in the right ear, short tails. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

aug29'64 JOHN HARTLING.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John M. Townsend, late of New Rrighton, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. P. TOWNSEND, Adm'r.,
sep14 New Brighton.

ANDREW WRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENNA.
OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel. [aug81'64:1y.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

THREE SUMMERS OF WAR.

The Revolution and the Rebellion.

BY REV. G. HAVEN.

Our condition, as compared with our fathers, in the departments of military and naval effort, we have seen, is most favorable. In both of these most important spheres we are much their superiors. It will be seen that we are not the less so in that of finance, as well as in inferior, though not unimportant respects.

The financial question is of far less importance than either of the others. We could afford to sacrifice all our business and our wealth so that we should preserve unweakened our national boundaries and political principles. Yet in this field we have great ground for gratulation. Many are affrighted at the value of gold and the depreciation of the currency.—They may find encouragement in the history of their fathers.

The issues of paper began with the issue of the Declaration. In eighteen months it amounted to $20,000,000 of Continental currency, besides large colonial issues. Thus far there had been no depreciation. In this they were our superiors as financiers, for our gold remained at par a year only after the war began. Their decline, however, was much more rapid.—Loans, Lotteries, and other devices were tried, but without succes. New bills of credit must be issued; they were refused by the people. Congress declared that they "ought to pass current, and be deemed equal to the same nominal sums in Spanish dollars," and that "all who refused to take them should be considered enemies of the United States." But still their best friends declined to receive their currency as equivalent to silver. The States were called upon to make this refusal penal, but declined. They were urged to tax the people, but also refused. Again appear the Continental greenbacks. Sixty-three and one half millions were issued in 1778, making the total to that date over $100,000,000. By the 4th of July, 1779, they had reached $160,000,000. The dollar went down to five cents. The loans and foreign debt were only thirty-seven millions and a half. A riot broke out in Philadelphia while Congress was in session, in consequence of this disatrous condition of affairs. At the end of the year the issue had reached two hundred millions and the value of three cents.

Thus stood, or rather thus fell, the finances of the Revolution. There was a deep beyond this lowest deep whither they plunged before the paper declaration of 1776 became a living reality. How do our three years of conflict compare with these? Our loans are negotiated readily, our interest paid in gold steadily. Our currency has reached six hundred millions, or, with the local issues, eight hundred millions: not thrice the amount of theirs. Two dollars and a half, not thirty dollars, can buy a Spanish dollar. Our real estate and other property, which was estimated at more than sixteen thousand millions in 1860, has not decreased in value.—In this most tremulous of all the nerves of society there is unspeakably less agitation than in the days when Jay brooded, like Chase and Fessenden, over this question of Finance, and Congress wore anxious brows in their painful and ineffectual deliberations.

The results of this state of the finances were not unlike what prevail today. The extravagance and seeming abundance of these times obtained then. "If I were called upon to draw a picture of the times and the men," says Washington in a letter to Col. Harrison, the father of the future President, dated Dec. 30, 1778, "from what I have heard and seen, and in part know, I should in one word say that idleness, dissipation, and extravagance seem to have laid fast hold of most of them: that speculation, peculation, and an insatiable thirst for riches seem to have got the better of every other consideration, and almost of every order of men; that party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day, while the momentous concerns of an empire, a great and accumulating debt, ruined finances, depreciated money, and want of credit, which in its consequences a want of everything, are but secondary considerations." At Philadelphia he saw and lamented the folly and extravagance of the people, "spending three and four hundred pounds for an assembly, a concert, a dinner, a supper, while the great part of the officers of the army, from absolute necessity, were quitting the service, and the more virtuous few, rather than do this, were sinking by sure degrees to beggary and want." "Meantime," says Irving, "it was hard to recruit the armies. There was abundance of employment, wages were high; the value of money low, consequently there was but little temptation to enlist." How aptly do these times mirror forth the same image. Washington, too, found contractors his bane. He calls them the murderers of our cause;" and exclaims, "I would to God some one of the more atrocious in each State was hung in gibbets upon a gallows five times as high as the one prepared for Haman. No punishment, in my opinion, is too severe for the man who can build his greatness on his country's ruin." He would have deemed Sons Warren and Lafayette slight repayal for our modern plunderers.

The rise of shoddy was more marked, and its sway more perfect than in its day. Says Hildreth: "In place of the old mercantile interest, almost annihilated by the Revolution, a new money interest had sprung into existence since the war, and as the resources of Congress and the State diminished with the rapid decline of public credit, began to exercise a constantly increasing influence over American affairs. Sudden fortunes had been acquired by privateering, by rise in the prices of foreign goods, by the sutlers who followed the camp, and by others who knew how to make money out of the great public expenditures. It was remarked that while the honest and patriotic were impoverished, rogues and tories were fast growing rich."

They had no stocks in those days, and so put lotteries in their place—a fitting substitute.*

In other respects their condition was more deplorable.

(1.) Mutiny broke out in the camp. Whole regiments, with their officers, being ordered upon expeditions, refused. With great difficulty did Washington prevail upon them to abide faithful. Poverty at home and nakedness in the camp were destructive of patriotism.

(2.) Sectional jealousies embittered the army. The South loathed the North; the North was jealous of the South. New York despised New England; New England hated New York. The French assumed superior airs, which terribly inflamed the American mind. It was even thought dangerous for D'Estaing to moor his fleet in Boston Harbor.

(3.) Added to this were the jealousies and feuds of the officers. Duels were not unusual. Gates, Lafayette, Mifflin, and others were involved in them. Stark threw up his commission in a pet at being slighted; Greene chafed at his post of quartermaster-general; Wilkinson, Conway, Gates, Schuyler, and many others were removed or removed themselves. Above all, cabals flourished against the commander-in-chief. He was for a time less popular than Gates with Congress and the nation, and came near losing his command through the violent conflicts that raged around him.

In these minor yet not unimportant points we see how much more kindly Providence has dealt with us. No starvation has wrought mutiny in the camp; no jealousies and feuds among the officers have proceeded to blood; cabals have materially weakened our cause; no sectional jealousies have separated the soldiers. The flags of every state have waved together in the smoke of battle, filling their followers with a common enthusiasm, which has only provoked them to love and good works. If we consider how frequent were personal encounters in the West and South before the war, and how intense were sectorial jealousies and animosities, especially against New England, we have great reason to thank God and take courage at the marked harmony and cordiality of men and states during the fearful struggle.

"After the fathers shall be the children." In duty, in suffering, in reward we are the rightful descendants of the patient, persistent, triumphant heroes. Our cause is as holy, our success as sure. We may be called to emulate their virtues amid yet greater sacrifices. We may see our wealth melt away. National bankruptcy may be our experience also. Our credit may vanish from foreign markets and our own. Our tables may be thinly spread with poorest fare; our garments may be of the coarsest attire; our wharves, vessels may rot at them, and before our cities foreign armaments may hover. The dead may lie in every house and morning till all the land. Still the great question is before us. Shall we prove our right to the blessing God has confered upon us? Will we show ourselves heroic sons of heroic sires?

To that state our foe is reduced.—What is their money worth? Yet do they fight less tremuously? And for what? an empire of sin and hell—freedom to iniquity of every kind and of every degree of baseness; to overthrow the government and the institutions upon which hang the hopes of the World; to establish despotism here, to establish it everywhere; to put Maximilian safe upon his stolen seat; to abolish liberty in Chili and Peru; to extirpate democracy in Europe and America. If they succeed we die. Crushed by enormous debts, distracted by standing armies, by burning animosities and divisions, we shall crumble into fragments, and the millennial glory that seemed breaking upon the earth will fade away, while thicker darkness, the darkness of death and hell, will enshroud the people. Then let the minions of tyranny exult.

Shout through your dungeons, and palaces
Freedom is o'er

What are our losses, actual or possible, to such a catastrope? Shall Boston and New York be as Hamburg, mere commercial towns with no influence beyond their suburbs? Shall rent and rending states tear each other in their mutual ferocity? Shall liberty become servitude, and the World be thrust back into the cave of despair, from which it is emerging? Then let us shine, cry, and press our hands upon our bowels, and talk of ruin, because gamblers crowd gold toward three hundred per cent. Ruin! Well would it be if this insane thirst for wealth that is maddening the people were instantly ruined. Well, would it be if trade should retire to the legitimate channels that it has so fearfully and destructively overflowed. Well would it be if our conceit and arrogance were ruined. But not our cause, nor our country. Of these we must say, solemnly, sternly, 'I am persuaded that neither poverty nor anguish, neither false friends nor fierce foes, neither treason nor death, shall separate me from the grand, eternal principles of our fathers, of our fathers' God."

Upon us the ends of the world have come. We are the depository of the civil principles of the millennium. There is nothing more theoretically perfect in the secrets of Divine Wisdom for the construction of human society than has been offered to us. If we shall abandon them through love of gain, or fear of poverty, we shall be accursed of God and all mankind as were his chosen people for like treason. The American name, now the highest, will be the lowest in all the earth. The American flag will be the emblem of dishonor. Did England ask how much will it cost to defeat Napoleon? Reverse after reverse for a score of years did not daunt her purpose. A Nelson slain, and the supremacy of the seas slain with him, an impoverished currency, distractions at home and disaster abroad, these made her not waver. She persevered unto the end, and for what? To overthrow democracy in Europe, in England, in the world. Shall we be less faithful to the truth than she was to error? Shall we cringe and crawl, and submit to dislocation because politicians plot for perfidious peace and speculators press prices to fabulous heights? Not if they multiply their stratagems and prices a thousand fold.

There may be worse years before us, as there were before our fathers at the close of the summer of 1779. Our loans may fail, our currency depreciate, distress and death may stalk through the land. What matters it? If faithful to God, he will give us the victory. The work will be done. Slavery shall die. Our foes shall be made our footstool. Our fathers shall not disdain their sons. Let us be of good cheer, and joyfully, if need be, the spoiling of our goods, knowing that there is in store for us a more abundant recompense.

O well for him whose will is strong:
He suffers, but he will not suffer long:
He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong.
For him nor moves the loud world's random mock,
Nor all calamity's hugest waves confound,
Who seems a promontory of rock,
That compassed round with turbulent sound,
In middle ocean meets the surging shock,
Tempest-buffeted, citidel crowned.

* In this matter of finance we are following precisely the experience of England in her attempts to ruin Napoleon. "For eighteen years she suspended specie payments in her desperate struggle with France. Bank of England notes were made, in effect a "legal tender," by every person being protected from arrest who offered them in payment of a debt, and by the bank being guarded by law from any suit for non-payment of its notes. For eighteen years there was thus in Great Britain an inconvertible paper currency. From 1797 to 1815 the Bank of England *tripled* its circulation, and the country banks increased from two hundred in the same time to nine hundred and forty, or almost *five times*. The depreciation was of course, enormous, not shown so much in the price of gold, which only reached forty-one in 1812-13, but especially in value—£1 in paper became worth but 10s. in 1813, and according to Doubleday fell to 7s. or 8s., that is a depreciation of nearly seventy-five per cent. The price of wheat rose from 53s 1d. a quarter in 1797 to 125s. 5d. in 1812; oats from 16s. 9d to 44s; wool from 3s. 8d. to 10s. The rent of arable land increased from £88 6s. 3½d. to the hundred acres in 1790, to £161 12s. 7½d. in 1812. But unlike America no increase of prices arose in England from diminished labor; on the contrary, labor was supplied in abundance, and wages did not rise with other values; the final rise being only about twenty per centum in many parishes. In this depreciated currency, worth forty or fifty per cent. below what the foreign fund-holders had supposed themselves pledged to receive, did England pay her former creditors. Individuals, of course, complained, but it was manifest she could do nothing else, and this "repudiation" has never, we believe, been thrown in her teeth. The enormous volume of paper money, amounting, according to the best authorities, to $450,000,000 in 1815, naturally stimulated speculation and extravagance to the highest degree, and left its bad effects on the national habits. Still, despite all the inflation, and with a public debt in 1815 of some $6,700,000,000, England resumed specie payments within four years after the termination of the war, and began a career of prosperity which has made her the richest nation of the world."

☞The Democratic platform means peace with rebels, war with patriots. It recommends revolution against Lincoln and an armistice with Davis.

The New Stamp Regulations.

The new Internal Revenue law, which went into operation on the first of last month, provides that all bank check, drafts, orders, etc., payable at sight or on demand, without regard to the amount, must be accompanied by a two cent stamp, put on and canceled in the usual manner.

All bills of exchang, (Inland,) drafts or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand any promissory note, whether on demand or on time (unless banks notes for circuration as money, and checks for the with to be presented for payment, for any sum under $1000, will receive a five cent stamp, and for additional five cents for every additional $1000 or fractional part of the same.

All checks, orders or drafts, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand, if exceeding $10, must be stamped two cents.

All deeds or instruments of writing conveying land or other realty, the actual value of which is less than $500, requires a 50 cent. stamp; if over $500 and under $1,000, $1 stamp and 50 cents for every additional $500, or fraction thereof.

Receipts for the payment of any sum of money over $20, or for delivery of property, a stamp of two cents will be required.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment for duty chargable on instruments.

The maker of the instrument must stamp and cancel the same on all instruments requiring stamps, and any failure to do so renders the party liable to a penalty of $200. When two or more parties make an instrument, either of the same can affix and cancel the stamp.

Spirit of the Lord's Prayer.

The spirit of the Lord's Prayer is beautiful. That form of petition breathes a filial spirit—'Father.'

A catholic spirit—'Our Father.'

A reverential spirit—'Hallowed be thy name.'

A missionary spirit—'Thy kingdom come.'

A dependent spirit—'Give us this day our daily bread.'

A forgiving spirit—'And forgive our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us.'

A cautious spirit—'Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.'

A confidential and adoring spirit—'For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.'

☞Jefferson Davis' declaration to Colonel Jacques, "We acceded to get rid of the rule of the majority," is but the expression of the anti-republican theory he has long advocated. In 1859, at Jackson, Miss., referring to the probable success of his political opponents in 1860, he said: "The success of the party, would indeed produce an 'irrepressible conflict.' You would be pres nted the question, Will you allow the constitutional Union to be changed into *the despotism of a majority?*" It is singular that the Democratic party has any sympathy with men who thus repudiate its principles. This tyranny of the majority, by the way, has only been mentioned by Southern leaders, and the majority voted in the interest of Freedom.—There was no despotism, of course, in the old pro-slavery majority.—*Phil. Press.*

What it Means.—Gen. Garfield, in a recent speech at Cincinnati, said:—"The Chicago Convention asserts that the war is a failure. That assertion I pronounce to be a criminal lie before the American people. Their next proposition is what they propose to do about it. They demand a cessation of hostilities. What does that mean? Does it mean merely a command to cease firing along the lines? No, it means our armies shall face right about and leave the enemy's country. There is no cessation of hostilities while you hold the enemy's country therefore; if you cease hostilities, you must sound the bugle all along the line from Texas to the Atlantic, that our brave troops shall turn around and march back home."

☞General Phillip H. Sheridan, who recently defeated the forces under Early and Breckenridge in the Valley, is a graduate of West Point, and a citizen of Perry county, O. He distinguished himself as a cavalry leader at Stone river, Tullaboma, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. "Phil" is the son of an Irishman, and was born on an American ship under the American flag, while his parents were emigrating from Ireland to this country. He is about thirty-two years old and unmarried.

A Political Straw.—On Monday last, an inquiring gentleman endeavoring to ascertain the political proclivities of the passengers on board the Hudson steamer, Mary Powell, requested those in favor of Mr. Lincoln to step to the port side. This they proceeded to do, *en masse*, when Captain Anderson politely interfered for the reason that the great preponderance on that side would *endanger the boat!* Straws show which way the wind blows.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Liberal discount allowed to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to 10 lines of this type measured as 12 lines—Special notices 20 per cent. additional to regular rates.

Business cards, 7$ cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and Editorial notices of a public nature, free.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase denies that there are any differences of a personal character between himself and the President. He advises the friends to give Mr. Lincoln their support. In a private letter to a friend, dated August 12th a portion of which has found its way into the newspapers, he says:

"I do not see any reason for believing that the great cause to which we are all bound can be promoted any better, or as well, by withdrawing support from the nomination made at Baltimore, and to cause for dissatisfaction however strong, will warrant any sacrifice of that cause. What future circumstances may require or warrant cannot now be foreseen, and need not now be considered. I particularly desire that my friends do nothing and say nothing that can create the impression that there is any personal difference between Mr. Lincoln and myself, for there is none. All the differences that exist are on public questions, and have no private bearing."

Out of Money.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following significant little paragraph:

We regret to learn that there is no money in the hands of Major Ambler, paymaster for the sick and wounded soldiers. Consequently, the sick and wounded who are receiving furloughs, and whom, in many instances, there is due six month's pay, are obliged to go to their homes without a cent. Of course, no blame attaches to Major Ambler for this, for no man is more anxious than he to ameliorate the condition of our suffering soldiers; but he can only pay out the amount of funds furnished him by the Treasury. We think they are wasting their time in trying to get up their notes in too fine a style. This is all unnecessary. Any kind of a piece of paper with the handsome phiz of any of our great men on it, and the signature of two beautiful young women, will answer every purpose. The money is wanted for use, not ornament, and ought to be shurked out.

How it Happens.—One fruitful source of discontent and one great bar of enjoyment in this world is the practice of comparing one's life with the life of others; utterly ignoring the fact that every person has an *inner* as well as an *outer* life; or in the old-fashioned words of the Bible, "that every heart knoweth its own bitterness." How often in the remark made by superficial observers, "How happy such and such persons must be." If I were only *they!*" when, ten to one, these very persons, oblivious of their wealth and position, are weary and heart sore with the din and battle of life.

No Sunset.—There is a small inlet at the Gulf of Bothnia, where for the 21st of June the sun does not seem to go down at all. A steamer goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witnes the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude seventy-two degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty-five degrees above the horison at midnight.

Increased Price of Paper.—The newspaper manufacturers, not content with doubling their price over last July, and tripling prices before the war begun, have made fresh demand, altogether beyond the increased price of chemicals, rags and straw. Already a good many country and weekly journals have been suspended, and many more must go the same way. Some publishers are reducing the size of their pages and others are threatening to print half sheets as at the South. In this city the printing of supplements has been stopped altogether.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞The copperhead candidate for vice President, George H. Pendleton is best known as the man who publicly *"thanked God that he had never voted or given a dollar in support of the war, or in payment of Abolition soldiers.*

Will any soldier vote for such a man?

"Down with the Dust."—A Scotch paper tells the story of a dairy farmer, who, after the burial of his wife, drove a hard bargain with the grave digger, who, bringing his hand down on the shovel, exclaims, "Down wi' anither shillin,' or up she comes!"

☞The Democratic press is getting anxious about the army vote. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* asks, in large "caps," "how can we secure the soldiers the right to vote as they please?" A month ago the only question with these Democratic papers was, "how can we *not* secure the soldiers the right to vote as they please?"

☞The Democratic leaders regard the victory at Atlanta very much as the great captain in the olden time: "Another such victory would ruin us."

BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

National Union Nominations.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1 Robert P King	13 Elias W Hale
2 G Morrison Coats	14 Chas H Shriner
3 Henry Bumm	15 John Wister
4 William H Kern	16 D M'Conaughy
5 Barton H Jenks	17 David W Woods
6 Charles M Runk	18 Isaac Benson
7 Robert Parke	19 John Patton
8 William Taylor	20 Samuel B Dick
9 John A Hiestand	21 Everard Bierer
10 Richard H Coryell	22 John P. Penney
11 Edward Halliday	23 E M'Junkin
12 Charles F Reed	24 J W Blanchard

Union District and County Nominations.

Congress.

GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington co

President Judge.

L. L. M'GUFFIN, Lawrence co.

Assembly.

M. S. QUAY, Beaver,
ROB'T R. REED, Washington,
JAMES R. KELLY, "

Prothonotary.

MICHAEL WEYAND, Beaver.

County Commissioner.

JOSEPH IRONS, Hopewell.

Poor House Director.

SAM'L M'MANAMY, Economy tp.

Auditor.

JAMES WHITHAM, Hanover.

Trustees of Academy.

A. R. MOORE, Beaver,
J. C. WILSON, Beaver,
D. L. DEMPSEY, Beaver,

Terms of Subscription to Argus.

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Within the year..... 2 50
End of the year..... 3 00
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Rates of Advertising:

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Each subsequent insertion..... 50
¼ column, 6 mos..... 12 00
½ column, 6 mos..... 20 00
1 column, 6 mos..... 35 00
Professional and business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines..... 8 00
Executors, Administrators and Auditor's Notices, each..... 3 00
Local notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths and Marriages will be published gratis where the same does not exceed five lines; for each additional line 5 cents will be charged—excepting in the notices of deceased soldiers, which will be published free.

THE CAMPAIGN "ARGUS" FOR 50 CENTS.

The *Argus* will be sent to Campaign Subscribers for 50 cents a copy, in advance. Send in your names immediately.

Township Meetings.

Meetings have been appointed at the following places by the local committees:

Chippewa Twp., Dunlap's School House, Wednesday evening, September 28. Bradshaw's, Friday evening, Oct. 8.

South Beaver, M'Connel's School House, Monday night, Oct. 3. Barclay's Saturday, Oct. 8.

Economy, Baden, Friday evening, Sept. 30.

Raccoon, Mechanicksburg, Thursday evening, September 29.

Homewood, Friday evening, Oct 7.

Brighton Twp., Barclay's School House, Saturday evening, Oct. 1.

Moon, Tuesday, Oct 4, at 1 P. M.

Speakers have been invited and will be in attendance. It is hoped the friends will exert themselves to secure large meetings.

Christian Commission.

It is hoped that each Soldiers' Aid Society in this county will make an effort to secure dried apples, which make one of the most convenient and agreeable sauces, for the field hospitals, for the sick and wounded soldiers. Now, that apples are so abundant, let every family that has any sympathy for the suffering soldier prepare from a peck to a bushel of dried apples and forward to J. C. Wilson, Beaver, the Receiver. How small would that be in comparison of the suffering of the soldier for us.

Onions are very much needed; cannot *you* send some, reader? Whatever else you forget do not forget the suffering soldiers; they are our friends, neighbors, brothers, sons.

☞ How great is the contrast between Abraham Lincoln and George B. M'Clellan, the two candidates for the Presidency. The latter plays the gambler's lowest game in the hope to deceive the people into his support for a position which he has neither the capacity nor the integrity to fill. The other—open, candid, and without reserve—throws himself upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, inviting the most rigid scrutiny into all his acts, and the principles on which he has conducted the Government, and on which he continues to do so.

It is, perhaps, well that a party so reckless of truth and morality as that which nominated George B. M'Clellan, should offer him now as a sacrifice for the many thousands of men who were slain through his stupidity, cowardice or infidelity.

The Great Campaign

The Presidential campaign may now be said to be fairly opened on the part of the friends and enemies of our Republican government. Heretofore indifference or apathy has, to a great extent, prevailed among the loyal men, but henceforth there will be energy and determination to secure the overthrow of the rebels in arms and their allies, the copperheads of the north. The friends of Lincoln and Johnson, composed of the late Republican party and hundreds of thousands of the old, true Democrats, have not heretofore considered it proper to interfere with the great military operations by political movements but now that it is evident, that the leaders of the Democratic party, well known as copperheads, are preparing to make their mightiest effort to seize the reins of government and ece a disgraceful and ignominious peace at the expense of the destruction of all that freemen hold dear on earth, they had acted as becomes all prudent and patriotic men should act under such circumstances and have put on their armor and taken the field with more than ordinary enthusiasm in restoring peace, harmony and unity in the only way it can be accomplished permanently and honorably The friends of the Union and the Constitution are fully aroused and inspired to the great interests at stake in the approaching national struggle We have to say to the friends of the Union that upon the re-election of Abraham Lincoln depends the salvation of the Union. George B. McClellan, the nominee of the Chicago Convention, which was composed of such men as Vallandigham, Seymour, Belmont and hosts of such unprincipled traitors and scoundrels, stand upon a platform which pledges him to humble the nation before the leaders of this great rebellion, and to yield up the last hope of freedom at the bidding of the slave aristocrats of the south and their mean and degraded tools in the north. The men who support him are the apostles of a dishonorable peace at any price, and the advocates of the various anti-war measures in Congress. The hope of his election would give the armies of the rebels renewed energy and his election would be the means of eternally separating the Union or of bringing back the Northern States.

The deep interest felt by the Southern people in the Presidential campaign, the fact that Jeff Davis, the rebel Generals, and the press of the city of Richmond encourage their armies with the expectation of what they call a Democratic triumph in November, should be sufficient to arouse all the energy and zeal of the Union men of the loyal States. Let all difficulties and dissensions of every kind be extinguished between the Union men of the North and our canvass will be an irresistable success. We rejoice that such is now the case. Even the nominee of the Cleveland Convention.—Fremont—has abandoned his nomination and again united with the friends of the government, for the purpose of overthrowing not only the rebellion, but of crushing out forever the dastardly faction in the north who would bring ruin and disgrace upon this once powerful and happy people.

The re-election of Lincoln is not only a great necessity for the salvation of the Union, but it is due to him for he has shown that he is just the man adapted to carry on the government, and to breast the storm. He has carried on the war for the salvation of the Union with a courage, a prudence, a perseverance and wisdom dom which will render his name illustrious in all time to come.

He was elected President of a great and powerful nation, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the great Lakes. At the very outset of his administration he found himself deprived of all power over most of the slave states, covering such a vast extent of territory that Europe looked upon it as an accomplished revolution; without an army or a navy, without credit at home or abroad, without money and we might say without the confidence of a large part of the northern people, he was compelled to meet the crisis. How he has done, let the history of our times bear witness Out of chaos he has brought order. He has created the most powerful and best appointed armies the world ever saw, and their deeds of heroism have won for the Republic immortal renown; and on the sea he has created fleets which have proved their superiority over the enemy in many a well fought battle, and even Great Brittain the proud mistress of the sea, in the glorious naval fight between the Kearsarge and the British ship Alabama He has secured the respect of the world, and has well nigh restored peace to our country, by the glorious victories won by Farragut, Sherman and Sheridan, and if he is supported by the loyal men of the north at the coming election on the 8th of November, he will secure a peace which will be lasting and honorable, and of which no American citizen will be ashamed, except the mean and cowardly crew, who would eat dirt before the rebels and beg for a disgraceful peace.

Specimen Bricks.

NO. 1.

At a Copperhead meeting held in New Brighton, a few evenings since, one of the speakers selected to discuss the questions before the Democracy, declared, that our soldiers in the army were murderers, robbers, thieves, woman insulted &c.

Soldiers, do you hear that? This is the party that tried to prevent our brave boys in the army from voting. They hate the Union soldier, because our Union soldiers are hurting their friends, the rebels. That can speak more plainly than their whole course of action. They do not rejoice at our glorious victories. The triumphs of Grant, Sheridan and Sherman is unpleasant *news* to them, and while the honest, loyal, Union loving citizen, hails with delight, every victory of our brave army, the sneaking Copperhead gets sick over it. And yet these Copperheads insist that they are for the Union. Oh! the baseness of such hypocracy.

NO. 2.

At the meeting in Bridgewater on last Thursday evening, the principal speaker of the evening said that Jeff. Davis had done and is still doing right, and that if he were in his place he (the speaker) would do as Jeff. is now doing; and further he went into a lengthy argument to prove Jeff. Davis and the South right, and Mr. Lincoln wrong. And yet, these fellows cry out that they are misrepresented when they are called the friends of the rebels, and object to the name of traitor. We leave it to every thinking man if the name of Traitor does not fit them as well as it did Benedict Arnold.

NO. 3.

At the same meeting, another of the speakers said that if the niggers were all killed and sent to hell, he would say Amen.

Comment upon this is unnecessary. There are three specimen bricks of the Democratic party. But what better could be expected from a party that has got so low as to nominate Kountz for Congress, Dan Rice for State Senator, and George H. Pendleton for President.

Past and Future.

The first plank in the Chicago platform declares "that in the future, as in the PAST, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union," &c. In the light of the history of the past four years, this reads very much like a joke. Dare the party refer to its "past" fidelity to the Union?

The people have not forgotten that the "past" history of the so called Democratic party is associated with the treason of Jefferson Davis, who prated much more loudly than his modern disciples of his devotion to the Union, while he is plotting, its overthrow. The "past" indeed! If we are called upon to judge of the future of the Copperhead party by the "past" we shall have a rebellion, inaugurated upon Northern soil, if the mechanics and men of toil do not, in November, kneel and lick the feet of Davis and his arch conspirators by endorsing the Chicago platform. Until the Democratic party can wipe out the existence, the treason of Breckenridge, Mason, Slidell, Benjamin, and their co-laborers in the cause of treason, it would be well to avow all allusions to the "past." We do not desire a repetition of the Unionism of the "past." The people have had enough of the devotion to the Union that finds its only expression in the murder of our fathers, sons and brothers upon the battle-field, for no other offence than the Democratic party of the "past," was determined to ignore the doctrine that the majority shall rule.

☞ Jefferson Davis prays for the election of McClellan as the last hope of the Confederacy in its present struggle, and to secure that election, the rebel chief will work harder than the copperhead politicians of the Northern States labor to force the Chicago Platform upon the people. Lee and Davis, and their Northern brethern, will all be disappointed. Grant holds Lee powerless in the grasp of a giant, and the Union men of the North will carefully guard against any Democratic success at home which would give the rebellion a standing and a strength that would make it the master of our brave armies in the field.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.—We have been requested by Rev. J. Monroe, President of the Board of Trustees of "Beaver Seminary and Institute," to give notice that the annual election for 15 Trustees, will take place at the Seminary building, on Saturday, Oct. 1st, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Stockholders are invited to be present.

COUNTY MASS MEETING.

The County Mass Meeting will be held in the

FAIR GROUND, near BEAVER,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th,

Commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. D. L. DICKINSON, of New York, one of America's ablest statesmen; Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, the eloquent man; Hon. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county's eloquent son; Ex. GOVERNOR NOBLE, of Michigan; JUDGE KELLEY and MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia; Hon. JNO. CESNA, Hon. GEORGE S. LANDON, Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, Hon. G. V. LAWRENCE, J. A. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., THOS. M. MARSHALL, Esq., Major A. M. BROWN, have been invited and are expected to be present.

J. J. SIEBENICK, Esq., of Pittsburgh, will address the Germans in their native tongue.

Loyal men and loyal women of Beaver county, are invited to come out in a mass. Let us have the greatest meeting ever held in the county—a grand rally for Lincoln, Johnson and the Union. Townships are invited to organize and come in procession.

A splendid banner will be presented to the township, more than three miles from the Court House, having the largest delegation in proportion to the number of Union citizens.

Leave your work-shops, your farms and your occupations for one day, and come out to the meeting. Let us have a grand review of the loyal people of the country on that day. Give one full day to your country's cause.

The following Marshals have been appointed for the Mass Convention, Oct. 6th:

Chief—Col. A. W. Taylor.

Assistants—Capt. James Darragh, Capt. Geo. Speyerer, Dr. D. Marquis, F. W. Williams, Capt. D. Dawson, Wm. Thomas, A. J. Lawrence, A. J. Cook, R. M. M'Kim, Richey Eakin, Dr. S. P. Cummins, A. P. Leicok, C. H. Bentel, J. Y. Marks, Henry Goehring, Thomas Ramsey, Joseph Phillis, J. W. Boots, Robert Cooper, Jos. A. Fleming, David Reed, Alex. Ewing, James H. Trimble, S. H. Lieper, Jas. Nelson, John M. Shrodes, Henry Phillis, Archy Robertson, Daniel Corbus, Capt. Thomas Campbell.

These Marshals are requested to use their efforts to secure large delegations from their Township.

James Patterson, Esq., M. Weyand, J. Ledlie, M. B. Welsh and W. A. Laird, have been appointed a committee to procure and present the flag.—The delegations will form at the Court House, and be counted as they go in the gate at the Fair Grounds.

Townships may select a man to assist in the counting.

By order of Co. Committee.

J. S. RUTAN, *Ch'n.*

The 204th Regiment.

This Regiment in which are many Beaver county men, one whole company, we believe, is now stationed near Washington city. It was recruited by Col Gallupe, of Pittsburgh, by special permission of the war department for Heavy Artillery. Geo. N. Irwin, son of Gen. W. W. Irwin of this county is a Major. He raised a company of about one hundred and fifty and was afterward promoted to the Majorship He is about nineteen years of age, a fine scholar, an energetic, intelligent and worthy young man, esteemed and beloved by all who know him. He will make a popular and efficient officer, and will soon win higher promotion. Although a young man for so responsible a position, he is capable of filling it with credit and and ability. We congratulate him upon his success. Capt. Charles Rhodes is the Captain of the company from this county, and Lieut. Samuel Lawrence is 2d Lieutenant. They are both experienced soldiers and will make good officers.

Attend to the Assessments.

We again urge upon our friends the importance of attending to the assessments, both of the soldiers in the field, and citizens at home, who are entitled to vote. The men who are in the field, giving their time and perilling their lives in the defence of the country, should not lose their votes by any neglect or carelessness on our part. Have your loyal friends and neighbors assessed at once, pay his county tax of ten cents, and send the evidence thereof to him by mail at once, together with the Union ticket, &c. Let every man who knows of a soldier in the field have him assessed before it is too late. And remember to have every loyal voter in your township assessed, whether at home or in the army. It must be done at least ten days before the October election. Next Saturday (1st of October) is the last day

☞ Be it known to all our readers that at James H. Stokes', New Brighton, can be found an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, for fall and winter wear, and his prices much below the Eastern wholesale market. Give him a call.

ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens: In the midst of a terrible struggle, involving the life of the nation, when every energy of the Government is directed to the suppression of a causeless and wicked rebellion, another Presidential election occurs. The Administration that for almost four years has controlled the civil and military power and policy of the country will soon be required, by the Constitution, to retire from office, or derive their right to continue in power from the will of the people freely expressed at the ballot-box.—This right of the people to choose their rulers, is the chief corner stone of free power, and at the same time by either approving or condemning the policy of the present, indicate to the succeeding Administration their course of action; the highest duty a freeman has to perform, in time of peace, becomes if possible doubly important in time of war. While holding the rulers to a strict accountability, the people who hold the power and bestow the scepter, should not forget their own responsibility, and should remember that they are liable even to a stricter accountability. We have reached the crisis in our country's history. Everything now depends upon a single issue. We would urge, then, as the first consideration that you make your action a matter of serious deliberation remembering that your action may decide the destiny of the nation. Let no party alliances or partizan prejudices enter into your deliberations. Carefully exclude every motive save this—the all important one—the desire to contribute most by your action to the good of the country. Having done this you will then be prepared to act as becomes a citizen invested with your high prerogative. To any one uninfluenced by personal considerations and unbiassed by party affinities, looking at this question in the light of duty, policy and expediency, nothing would be clearer than our duty to continue the present Administration until the rebellion is crushed. Granting for the present that the Administration has committed errors, what guaranty have we or what right even to presume that another Administration would be more free from error? Nearly four years of experience has furnished the present Administration with a knowledge of the details, the wants, requirements and duties of their position. Months, at least, must elapse before a new Administration could fully comprehend the requirements or be able to discharge the duties intelligently; during which time how much evil might befall the country?

The great and absorbing question now before the country, upon the solution of which depends our national perpetuity is the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of the Union. Whatever faults the present Administration may have committed, certainly a want of determination and effort to suppress rebellion and preserve the unity of the Government, cannot be imputed to it. When they assumed the reins of government they found eleven States in open rebellion, and three others, viz: Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, about equally divided on the question of separation. The Treasury had been robbed, the arms stolen, the navy useless, and the army disbanded or scattered. The South had raised and equipped armies, thrown up defences, seized and garrisoned forts, and in fact made every preparation for war. Without an army, without a navy, without money, without munition stores or equipments, without in fact anything to commence war or even protect itself from attack, the Administration came into power, and undertook the work of subduing and restoring the Union. It has raised, armed and equipped, and fed, a million and a half men; has created a navy that astonishes and terrifies the world, has provided the money to pay the army regularly, and meet all the expenses of the Government. The annals of the world may be searched in vain to find anything equal in magnitude to the work accomplished in the same time. And not only in raising and equipping armies has the Administration done wonders, but our successes themselves have been wonderful. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri have been saved; Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida and West Virginia have been wrested from rebel grasp; North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Eastern Virginia, partly in our possession; the Mississippi from its source to its mouth, has been opened, dividing the Confederacy east and west—with Sherman at Atlanta, dividing it north and south; Farragut at Mobile, Sheridan approaching Richmond victoriously by way of the Shenandoah Valley, and Grant holding the Confederacy by the throat at Richmond, the forts they treacherously seized retaken, their ports effectually blockaded, their navy destroyed, their armies defeated, routed, and demoralized, their finances ruined, their resources cut off, their hope of foreign aid disappointed, the Confederacy will soon be broken and subdued, and rebellion be a thing of the past. The present Administration may safely challenge the world for a comparison with its achievements and conquests.

If you desire, then, to see the Union restored and rebellion crushed, you will give your vote for the re-election of President Lincoln. Of the integrity of his Administration you can have no doubt, because even the tongue of calumny has never dared to impeach it. The election of President Lincoln was the pretext of rebellion, though conducted in constitutional manner. If we now fail to re-elect him, it will indicate a yielding on our part—a compromise with treason. His election will show to the rebels, and to the world, our invincible determination to subdue rebellion, and will, more than anything else, tend to break the spirit of the South, and hasten their submission. They have now no other hope, except in his defeat. Their press for months has been stimulating them to hold out until after the election, assuring them Lincoln will be defeated, and their independence will be acknowledged.—The South is awaiting the result with the most intense anxiety, because the issue in the North determines their fate. The re-election of Lincoln will show them that the spirit of the North is yet unbroken, their hopes of independence through division futile, and that submission or ruin is all that awaits them.

There is yet another argument for the election of President Lincoln more weighty than all to be found in the principles represented by his opposing candidate By accepting the nomination on the Platform constructed at Baltimore, President Lincoln stands pledged, if elected to a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion shall be subdued and the Union restored. The Convention at Chicago, after announcing that the war has been a failure, declare, as the sense of the Convention and the party they represent, that immediate efforts should be made for cessation of hostilities. Gen. M'Clellan having accepted the nomination on that Platform, stands pledged, if elected, to stop the war, withdraw our armies and attempt to conciliate the South by concessions and compromises. The issue between the parties is thus clearly defined, and the question that naturally presents itself to every intelligent mind which policy is most likely to secure us a permanent peace on the basis of a restored Union?—for loyal men desire no other. Before that Convention assembled, Southern statesmen and the Southern press were assuring the world they would accept of no compromise not based on recognition of separate nationality. This was well known to those composing that Convention; but happily during its sittings a Manifesto was issued by Mr Benjamin, Secretary of State of the so called Confederacy, by order of President Davis, avowedly to let the world know that no compromise, no concession would be accepted—nothing but complete, absolute independence This indicates clearly that the Convention, demanding a cessation of hostilities in the face of that manifesto, were not looking to a peace with a restored Union. There is sufficient to warrant us in condemning such a policy, even out-side of rebel declarations. It is the height of folly to presume that if they will not yield when their country is desolated, their armies defeated, their important places captured, their cause hopeless, and famine staring them in the face, that they will yield when our armies are withdrawn, the blockade raised, the needed rest and supplies obtained, and their defences strengthened.—Would you have Sherman withdrawn from Atlanta, with Georgia, and ultimately the Confederacy, at his mercy? Stop Grant when he is entering Richmond? Sheridan from his victorious pursuit? Farragut in the act of receiving the capitulation of Mobile? Stop them for what? To try an experiment, to say the least of it, improbable and absurd. What better peace commissioners could we have than Grant, Sherman, and Farragut? They are fast compromising with rebels on terms both satisfactory and permanent. The only road to an honorable, permanent peace now, is through an active prosecution of the war. To urge peace in any other way, is encouraging traitors in their treason, enkindling their hopes, stimulating their efforts. If this policy means anything, it means division and recognition. Are you prepared for this? Would you see the country divided after so much blood and treasure spent, and that, too, when our efforts are about being crowned with final success? A hundred thousand dead heroes who sleep in Southern soil, a quarter of a million of living, disabled braves, our pledges to the dead, our duty to the living, our past history, our obligations to the present and future generations, alike forbid it. Peace, by recognition never could be permanent. With sixteen hundred miles of boundary, without natural division, with our rivers, railroads, mountain ranges and valleys intersecting both countries, causes of war would arise daily. But the country never will accept of such a peace.—We have more confidence in the patriotism of the people; yet the leaders of the democratic party are encouraging the South with assurances—Traitors of the South hold intercourse with Democrats of the North; rebel newspapers are filled with encouragement at the prospect of a Democratic victory, hailing it as the harbinger of their independence. Loyal men, look at these facts. Are they not significant? Do they not betoken complicity between leading rebels and leading Democrats? Can loyal men sustain a party that has to depend for political successes on Union reverses?—Every victory gained by the armies of the Republic lessens their chance of success; every reverse strengthens their cause. This, in itself, should be sufficient to open the eyes and drive from the party every loyal man in the land. Belong to a party that grows weaker as the government grows stronger; grows strong when our noble armies—your brothers, fathers, relatives and friends, are defeated! Sustain a party that affords encouragement to rebels in arms, nerves their arm to strike down your friends in battle, to prolong a contest that is wasting, killing, maiming the defenders of the Union! Loyal men, how can you? Every consideration of loyalty, of patriotism, of policy, alike urge you to help re elect President Lincoln. His election insures peace with a restored Union and reunited people.

The second Tuesday of October will virtually settle this question.—Union victory then, insures like victory in November. We urge you by every consideration of right, of patriotism, to spare no effort, omit no effort to insure our success. We ask this of you—not as partizans, but as patriots, looking alone to the good of the country. The battle we are fighting is equal in importance to that being fought by our armies. As we prove ourselves valiant soldiers. Defeat is ruin to the country; ruin to safety. Go to the polls on that day and vote the *whole* ticket. The election of no candidate is of more importance to the country than Congress man. The loss of this District might give a majority in the lower House against the Government. Untold evils would follow. The plans of the government would be thwarted. Let no mistaken inducement, no motive, no influence of any kind, stand between you and your duty to your country in this matter. Secure every vote for Congress in your power, and for the whole ticket—for the election of all is important.

We urge upon the local committees increased vigilance and activity—upon loyal men greater zeal. The skies are bright and full of promise. Rebellion is fast failing before the advancing columns of our victorious armies. Traitors have no hope but our defeat at the polls When the result of the election is known all hope must fail them. It we do our duty, war will give way to peace, our brave defenders will return to their homes, and we will be again a united and happy people. Remember our soldiers expect, the country expects, the past and the future sternly demands every man to do his duty.

J. S. RUTAN, *Ch'n. Co. Com.*

Mass Convention in Pittsburg.

Our readers should not forget the Mass Convention, which is to be held in Pittsburg to-morrow (Thursday). We expect to see a large delegation go from Beaver County. Eminent speakers from abroad are expected to be there.

☞ While Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, and all our brave officers and soldiers are dealing the rebels heavy blows, the political campaign is being prosecuted with the same result—the overthrow of traitors in arms, and their cowardly friends at home. *Keep the ball a rolling.*

☞ It will be remembered that the so called Democratic Convention, recently held in this place, passed a resolution adopting the Chicago Platform without crossing a T or dotting an I. The following is the resolution:

A motion was offered for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions; but—on the suggestion of Mr. Carter, that the Chicago Platform was LONG enough, and BROAD enough and STRONG enough for all loyal men—that Platform was adopted without the dotting of an I or crossing of a T"—and the nomination of Gen. M'Clellan was heartily endorsed.—*Star, of Sept. 9th.*

☞ Delaines, Prints, Coburgs, Alpacas, Poplins, Checks, Muslins, Ginghams, Corsetts, Shawls, Notions, &c., together with Boots, Shoes and Clothing can be found at James H. Stokes', New Brighton, next door to the Keystone Hotel. Call and examine.

United States War Tax.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have been assessed under the Excise Laws of the United States in Beaver County, that their taxes are now due and payable, and that the Collector will be at the office of Wm. Hamilton, Esq., in the borough of Beaver, on Thursday the 29th of September, in person or by deputy, to receive the same.

DAVID SANDS,
Collector 24th Dist. Pa.

Agricultural Meeting.

The officers and managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at the Court House, on Tuesday, Oct 4th, at 10 A. M. All persons having unsettled claims against the Society will present them on that day to the Board for their action, and all disputes in regard to premiums will be referred and heard on that day. A full attendance on the part of officers and managers is requested. By order

J. S. RUTAN, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Mr. J. J. Ayers, editor of the *Morning Call*, San Francisco, arrived here to-day from the front. He reports everything quiet and common-place, except its usual picket firing and an occasional shotted salute in honor of our recent victories which the incredulous take as indicating a battle, and therefore Sheridan's success rumors are as patent as they were on Saturday last. The public will not have to wait much longer for the developement of Gen. Grant's intentions.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint bottles at 50 cts each cure lameness, cuts, galls, colic, sprains &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horse-men on Long Island courses. It will cure ring bone nor spavin, assures no liniment in existence that will do it. What it is stated to cure it positively does. *No owner of horses will be without it out after trying one bottle.* One dose revives and often saves the life of a over-heated or driven horse. For colic and belly-ache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just as sure is this valuable Liniment to follow the Horse embrocation of this city. Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Courtlandt St., New-York.

GREAT VICTORY IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY!

The Rebels Badly Whipped!

WHO SAID "ARMISTICE?"

General Sheridan transmits to General Grant the following official report, which has just been received by the department:

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 19.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of General Early over the Berryville pike, at the crossing of Opequan creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about two thousand five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and most of their wounded. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other general officers were wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe. Among them is General D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the Sixth corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton, M'Intosh, and Chapman were wounded. I cannot tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester.

The rebels were strong in numbers, and very obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the lieutenant-general commanding the army the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Crook, Emory, Torbert, and the officers and men under their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory. A more detailed report will be forwarded.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23

To Maj. Gen. Dix—Sheridan's victory proves to be signal and complete. *Nothing but* the coming night saved *even* a remnant of Early's army.—The *following* dispatches of General Stevenson and Major General Sheridan's official report to General Grant, give all the particulars thus far received:

HARPER'S FERRY, September 23.—*To E. M. Stanton*—The military telegraph line is down. The affair is complete and overwhelming.

J. D. STEVENSON, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE DIVISION, SIX MILES FROM WOODSTOCK, 11:30 P. M., September 22, 1864—Lieut. General Grant, City Point: I have the honor to announce that I achieved a most signal victory over the army of General Early, at Fisher's Hill, to-day. I found the rebel army posted with its right resting on the north fork of the Shenandoah, and extending across the Strasburg valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable. After a great deal of manoeuvering during the day, Gen. Crook's command was transferred to the extreme *right* of the line, on North Mountain, and he furiously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him. While Crook was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion, and creeping down behind their breastworks, the Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery were captured, also a great many caissons, artillery horses, &c; I am to-night pushing on down the valley.

I cannot say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know either my own or the enemy's casualties. Only darkness has saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction. My attack could not be made till 4 p. m., which left but little daylight to operate in. The First and Third cavalry divisions went down to Luray Valley to-day, and if they push on vigorously to the main valley the result of this day's engagement will be still more signal. The victory was very complete. A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

P. H. SHERIDAN.
Major General Commanding.

It will be remembered that Early's command embraced the Stonewall Brigade and troops constituting Stonewall Jackson's corps, and was the *elite* of the rebel army.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Soldiers Voting by Proxy.

The law of Pennsylvania, providing for taking the votes of our gallant soldiers in the field, has ample provision for receiving the votes of detached soldiers, soldiers in companies of other States, in hospitals, &c., *by proxy*. Soldiers exercising the right of suffrage in this manner should be careful to conform strictly to the requirements of the law, or their votes may be rejected.

Such ballots must be mailed or expressed in season to reach the voters to whom they are addressed *on or before the day of election*, as they cannot be cast thereafter, nor can a soldier vote at a company poll after having sent a ballot by proxy.

In order that our brave volunteers may understand the law perfectly, we publish in full the sections relating to such ballots, and by carefully reading its provisions no soldier can err in the matter.

SECTION 32. When any of the electors, mentioned in the first section of this act, less than ten in number, shall be members of companies of another state or territory, or, for any sufficient and legal cause, shall be separated from their proper company, or shall be in any hospital, navy yard, vessel, or on recruiting, provost, or other duty, whether within or without this state, under such circumstances as shall render it probable that he or they will be unable to rejoin their proper company, or to be present at proper place of election, on or before the day of the election, therein mentioned, said elector or electors, shall have [illegible] ballots, [illegible] ing [illegible]

SECTION 33. The voter aforesaid, is hereby authorized before the day of election, to deposit his ballot, or ballots, properly folded as required by the general provisions of this [illegible] or otherwise as the voter may choose. In a sealed envelope, together with a written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, statement, containing the name of the voter, the county, township, borough or ward, of which he is a resident, and a written or printed authority, to some qualified voter in the election district of which said voter is a resident, to cast the ballots, contained in said envelope, for him, on the day of said election. Said statement and authority to be signed by the said voter, and attested by the commanding, or some commissioned officer of the company, of which he is a member, in the case of a private, and of some commissioned officer of the regiment, in the case of an officer, if any such officers are conveniently accessible, and if otherwise, then by some other witness; and there shall also accompany said ballots, an affidavit of said voter, taken before some one of the officers aforesaid, and in the absence of such officers, before some other person duly authorized to administer oaths, by any law of this state, that he is a qualified voter in the election district in which he proposes to vote, that he is in the actual military service of the United States, or of this state, describing the organization to which he belongs, that he has not sent his ballots to any other person or persons, than the one in such authority mentioned, that he will not offer to vote at any poll, which may be opened on said election day, at any place whatsoever, and that he is not a deserter, and has not been dishonorably dismissed from the service, and that he is now stationed at ——, in the state of ——. Said sealed envelope containing the ballots, statement, authority and affidavit as aforesaid, to be sent to the proper person, by mail or otherwise, having written or printed on the outside, across the sealed part thereof, the words, "soldiers ballot for—— township, (borough or ward,) in the county of ——."

SECTION 34. The elector, to whom such ballot shall be sent shall, on the day of election, and whilst the polls of the proper district are open, deliver the envelope so received, unopened, to the election officer, who shall open the same, in the presence of the election board, and deposit the ballots therein contained, together with the envelope, and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited, and said board shall count and canvass the same, in the same manner as other votes cast at said election; and the person delivering the same may, on the demand of any elector, be compelled to testify, on oath, that the envelope, so delivered by him, is in the same state as when received by him, and that the same has not been opened, or the contents thereof changed, or altered, in any way, by him, or any other person.

MARRIED:

On the 8th of September, 1864, by Rev. D. D. Waugh, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. CLARK CHAMBERLIN, of East Palestine, Columbiana County, Ohio, and Miss LYDIA J. BRITTAIN, of Beaver County.

On the 15th of September, 1864, by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SAMUEL B. THESCOT, of Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, and Miss E J. CRAWFORD, of Darlington, Beaver County, Penn'a.

DIED:

On the 11th inst, Mrs. NANCY, wife of William Scott, of Brighton tp.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the Fair Grounds, at Beaver, on Thursday, the 22d inst., a light bay mare, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, star in her forehead, two white feet on left side, and one white spot on hip; trotter and pacer; had on bridle and saddle. Five dollars reward will be given for information as to the whereabouts of said mare. If stolen, $30 will be given for the return of the mare and the capture of the theif. Information to be given to the undersigned, in Chippewa township.

JOHN WILSON.

New Goods!

THE undersigned has returned from Philadelphia, and has now opened his new Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, and Tweeds.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Tan, Lavender Leather, and Mode Parmettas and Alpacas, also Silk Warps, Black Alpacas, superior article.

Maile up Clothing, Coats, Pants and Vests of Cloth and Casimets.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Salt, and which will be sold at a reasonable profit from cost and carriage. THOS. M'CREERY.

sep28

Notice.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Sept. 28.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Beaver county, are hereby notified that the annual meeting will be held at the Banking house in New Brighton, on Tuesday the 1st day of November ensuing, between the hours of three and five o'clock, p. m. At which meeting a full attendance is desired, as the subject of changing our organization to the National Bank system will be then considered—and the election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the same place, on the third Monday, (21st) of November, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of said day. By order of the Board of Directors.

sep28 EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

OCULIST.

DR. J. R. SPEER, 196 PENN STREET, Pittsburg attends to the treatment of all

DISEASES OF THE EYE

and performs all operations necessary to their cure. Refers to Rev. W. M. Paxton and Rev. W. A. Paxton. sep7:64:1y.

PLASTER OF PARIS for sale at the Bridgewater Drug Store.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

By virtue of an order of Orphans' Court of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 15th, 1864,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate of Andrew M'Master, late of Allegheny county, Pa., to wit: All that tract of land, about 254 acres, being the same tract of land conveyed to Andrew M'Master, by John D. Copeland, situate in Ohio tp., Beaver co., Pa., bounded as follows: to wit: Beginning at a beech tree 20 inches in diameter on the bank of said creek, and a little above opposite what is called the spring rock or Parrys cliff, thence up said Little Beaver creek, including the same and the banks thereof north 24 deg. west 28 per, north 71 deg. west 42 per, north 38 deg. west 22 per, north 46 degrees west 20 per to a red oak, north 68 deg. west, 38 per to a rock at the State line, thence with the State line and crossing the Little Beaver creek north ¼ of a deg. w. (supposed magnetical variation) 100 per to a white oak bush where a white oak bush 12 in. in diameter bears south 44° east 60 links, and a black oak of the same size bears north 68° west 35 lines, thence by a line dividing or separating this out of the original tract owned by the legatees of Thomas Dawson, dec'd, south 60° east 67 per to a post where a pine oak 18 inches diameter bears north 75° east 40 links, and a chestnut oak 15 inches in diameter, bears north 75° west 66 links, thence south 44° east 82 per to a post where a white oak 15 inches in diameter bears south 22° west 61 links, and another white oak 12 inches in diameter, bears north 30° west 48 links, thence south 25° east 67 per to a hickory near marked oak, thence south 65° west 50 per to the place of beginning.

Terms, cash upon confirmation of the sale by the Court, or upon the delivery of the deed to the purchaser.

HUGH M'MASTER,
Adm'r of dec'd.

Sept28'64

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, guardian of George W. Marker and Mary Ann Marker, minor children of Sampson Marker, dec'd., will expose to public sale at Auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, Oct. 29th, 1864,

the undivided one-fourth of the undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate, to wit: A certain piece or parcel of land situate in Ohio tp., Beaver co., Pa., bounded on the north by land of James Russell, on the east by land of the heirs of Rosanna Campbell, dec'd., on the south by the Ohio river, and on the west by land of Joseph Cooper, containing thirty-three acres or thereabouts, on which are erected one single cabin dwelling-house and kithen, about 27 or 28 acres cleared and under fence. There is on the land a good orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, and a spridg of good water. A four feet vein of coal is believed to be on the land. The Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad runs through the lower bottom.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments from that date, with interest from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

THOS. MARKER, Jr.,
Guardian, &c.

sep28'64

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby respectfully given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Rochester Manufacturing Company of Beaver County, will be held at the office of the Company in Rochester, on the 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1864, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the following object, viz:

1st. To reduce the Capital Stock of said Company, as authorized by the 19th and 20th sections of the Act of Assembly, approved April 7th, 1849, to encourage manufacturing operations in the Commonwealth, &c.

2d. To authorize and empower the President and Directors of said Rochester Manufacturing Company to sell, convey, and dispose of, the lands, buildings, &c., belonging to the said Company in Rochester.

J. A. SHOLES, President.
A. P. LACOCK,
SILAS. POWELL,
J. WOODRUFF,
ROB'T. JACKSON, } Directors.
LEWIS RENO,
J. H. WHISLER,
SAM'L. MOORE,

Rochester, Aug. 29, 1864.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on

MONDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1864,

under most favorable auspices.

The services of Rev. D. H. A. M'LEAN, D.D., formerly of Westminster College, and Rev. D. P. LOWARY, formerly Prrincipal of Washington Union Schools, have been secured as Associate Principals and Instructors.

Our NEW ACADEMY BUILDING is now completed and ready for occupancy.

All the branches necessary to fit young men for BUSINESS or COLLEGE will be taught.

Good boarding can be had on as reasonable terms as elsewhere.

☞ There will be *no advance in the rates of tuition*. For further particulars address either of the Principals, or the undersigned.

H. HICE, Sec. Board of Trustees.

Beaver, Aug. 30, 1864.

BRIDGE LETTING

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the County Commissioners, at their office in Beaver, on Saturday the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 10 a., 3 p. m., for the building of a Wooden Bridge, with stone abutments, over the Little Beaver Creek, where the public road crosses said stream at Imbrie's Ford, in Big Beaver tp. When contracted for, its completion will not be required until the first day of July or August, 1865. The reason for this delay is to furnish ample time for the contractor to procure his material during the present season at the best advantage, and to frame his bid accordingly. A plan of the work will be exhibited.

By order: RICH'D. H. AGNEW,
Sept. 20. Clerk.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE

Tuesday, the 6th of September.

Among its advantages are—

1. An efficient and accomplished Faculty.
2. Thoroughness in its classes.
3. Superior advantages for Vocal and Instrumental Music.
4. Extent of its English a classical course.

☞ Send for a catalogue to

aug17'64 REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

A. Bestwick,

BROADWAY & APPLE STREETS,
New Brighton, Pa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in *Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware*,

And the most approved patterns of *Pittsburg Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves.* [mar23'64

Notice,

PROPOSALS will be received until October 1st, by the School Directors of Freedom borough, for Principal of Union School. Applicants will state the amount for which they will teach. The school will open about the 15th of October, and continue six months.

By order of the Board.

sep21 WM. SPEER, Sec'y

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections and to enumerate in said notice the officers to be elected.

I, JOSEPH LEDLIE,

Sheriff of the County of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that a General Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday in October Next,

at the several Election Districts, as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburgh district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Henderickson, now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guire's district will meet at the house of John Porter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hooks town.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azarian Linman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Dougherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district will meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville School House, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Fenzel, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Hotel in the Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Congress of the U. States, in conjunction with Lawrence, Washington and Greene counties.

One person for President Judge, in conjunction with Lawrence and Butler counties.

Three persons as members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Washington county;

One person for Prothonotary of Beaver co.;

One person for Commissioner of Beaver co.;

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county;

One person for Auditor of Beaver county;

Three persons for Trustees of Beaver Academy.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the fourth section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from service as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows:

That the Judge and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the Second Tuesday of October in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges, when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said Inspectors or Judges shall require. And no person shall be permitted to vote at any election aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. Sons of citizens of the United States who have previously been qualified voters of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, that the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax; or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court who the trial of such offence shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offences was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such persons to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the respective Districts in this County, are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

SEC. 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair statement of all to votes which shall have been given at such election within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges, and attested by the Clerks, and one of the said Judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county, at such places in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

SEC. 82. The Judges of the several counties have met, as aforesaid shall cast up the several county returns and made duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office in said district, and of the names of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall by said Judges be deposited in nearest post office, sealed and directed as in parts two and three of the eighteenth section of this act.

SEC. 83. It shall also be the duty of the Return Judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in congress, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

The Return Judges of the several districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on the first Friday of October next, at ten o'clock, a. m., to perform those things required by law.

Given under my hand at Beaver, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

(SEAL.) JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

JUST OPENED!

NEW FALL GOODS of every kind.

arred and Striped Flannels,

Red and Gray Twilled Flannels,

Plain Flannel, all Colors,

BLANKETS and SHAWLS,

New Styles Dress Goods,

Alpaccas, Delains, Barred Popplins, Wool Delains French Merinos, Prints,

Ginghams, Pant Stuffs, Brown and Bleached Muslins,

Hoop Skirts,

Balmoral Skirts,

Ladies' and Children's Shoes,

Men and Boys Hats, Ladies and Misses Hasis, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, and YANKEE NOTIONS.

A full stock now ready for inspection, at

FORTUNE'S

CELEBRATED CHEAP STORE,

IN ROCHESTER, PA.

Come and See for Yourselves

before purchasing, and be convinced how low Dry Goods can yet be bought.

Remember the Place,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

In ROCHESTER,

AT

FORTUNE'S.

RE-OPENED.

THE subscriber having fitted up a NEW GALLERY, in a neat style, with all

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

necessary for making fine PICTURES of all kinds, having a LARGE SKY-LIGHT in connection with SIDE LIGHT, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, with

AMBROTYPES, of every size or style;
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
LARGE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,
PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

Old Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes enlarged into Photographs.

A large assortment of LARGE AND SMALL ROSE-WOOD & GILT FRAMES always on hand, and for sale low.

All work warranted superior to to any other in the county, and equal to any in the State. Call and be convinced at the

Beaver County Gallery of Art,

OVER WYNN'S STORE,
A few doors below the National Hotel.

C. A. GRIFFIN,

Beaver, ug24] PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of CHAS. M. STEWART, late of Fallston, Beaver county, Penn'a, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

A. D. GILLILAND, }
G. E. APPLETON, } Adm'rs.,
aug.24'53 New Brighton, Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Sept. 1st, 1864:

Allison Miss E N	Harrold Harriet
Blake J D & Co—2	Kitchen Rachel
Blue Mary	Moler John
Cochran Sally E	McDonnell Thos
Drake Robert	Park James
Davis Catharine	Patterson Mrs Mary
Foltz George	Rosenberger Miss Kate
Grim Miss M A	Scott John F
Harris Joseph	Springer Miss Rosalee
Hoyt Elizabeth	Westerly Miss Carrie

T. M. TAYLOR, P.M.

☞ Office hours, during the summer, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Estate of Mathew Gilliland, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of M. GILLILAND, late of New Brighton borough, Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

A. D. GILLILAND, Adm'r.
aug17 New Brighton.

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of BEAVER AND VICINITY.

OFFICE IN

The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa

dec10

VALUABLE FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of land, the late property of Chippewa tp., Beaver county, about 3 miles west of New Brighton, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, is offered for sale on favorable terms. About seventy acres of this land are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, and all under fence. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, a large stone spring house, (the upper story of which is now used as a dwelling,) and a log barn. There is a vein of excellent coal underlying a large portion of the tract, with opening near the railroad.

For further information inquire of JAMES EWING, Esq., Brighton, Pa., N. FORSYTHE, Esq., Pittsburg, or M. WEYAND, Prothonotary's office, Beaver, Pa.

jy6, 6w11

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

With increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use.*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid.

All without any previous basting. It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA.
jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

NOTICE.

THE firm of H. & W. Wilde & Co. was dissolved on the 11th of May last, by the death of Mr. Wm. Wilde. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving paatners.

BENJ. WILDE.
HORATIA W. WILDE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into partnership under the style of "Wilde & Co.," and will continue the business of the late firm of B. & W. Wilde & Co.

BENJ. WILDE,
HORATIA W. WILDE.

New Brighton, July 11, 1864.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his residence, on Third Street, a House and Lot. The improvements are a Brick House 60 feet front by 35 feet deep containing 10 rooms and Store Room, Cistern, Wash House, Stable, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., &c.

Also, Sixty acres first rate land, 4 miles below Beaver, unimproved, standing with excellent White Oak Timber, one mile from the Ohio river.

Also, a lot containing 12 acres, one mile from Beaver, enclosed with a board fence suitable for a Gardener or Nursery man. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. Title indisputable.

May 24, '64. ROB'T. M'CREERY.

BEAVER SEMINARY.

THE FALL TERM OF FOUR MONTHS, will open on

Monday, the 29th of August, inst.

☞ For further information send for a catalogue. Address

S. B. MERCER,
aug10'64 Beaver, Pa.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. This celebrated DIARRHŒA REMEDY has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. No family should be without a bottle at this season of the year. For sale at the *Drug Store in Bridgewater.*

☞ Price only 25 cents, and selling fast. Try it.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of [illegible] late of Big Beaver, township, Beaver co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. K. THOMPSON, Adm'r.
aug10'64. North Sewickley.

Dr. P. M. KERR

Offers his Professional Services to the People of

BEAVER AND VICINITY,

and solicits a share of public patronage.

OFFICE IN

Kerr's Hotel, Beaver, Penn'a.

dec1 6'63

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ALEX. M'KENZIE, late of Rochester boro, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

A. P. LACOCK, Adm'r,
jy13'64 Rochester, Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., Sept. 1st, 1864.

Anderson David M	Eronk M B
Anderson Benoni	Grove David
Blair George	Guthrie Sarah, 2
Chrogins Nelson	Gurvis Hugh
Crossen S J	Hall Robert
Cook Nancy	Poe Lydia
Carter Danl	Qualey John
Cowford John	Walters Lizzie

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. J ANDERSON, P. M.
Office Hours, from 7 a. m. to 6½ p. m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES M'D. MITCHELL, late of Hookstown, Beaver co, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

M. LAWRENCE, Adm'r.,
sep7 Hookstown

Dividend No. 12.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, May 3, 1864.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

EDWARD HOOPS,
may11,'64 Cashier

PETER ANGEL

PAYS THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH

For Butter and Eggs,

At his Cheap Store

On Bridge Street,

Bridgewater, Pa.

☞ Give him a call.

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK,
Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.

HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN,
Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,
Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS,
Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER,
Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY,
Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON,
Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP,
Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD,
Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN,
Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES McFEETERS,
Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH,
Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,
Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK,
Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE,
Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,
Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL,
Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HODGDEN,
Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR,
Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH,
Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH,
Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON,
Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE,
Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON,
Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL,
Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. HEMAN L. PAGE,
Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.

HON. W. W. VAUGHN,
Mayor of RACINE, WIS.

HON. A. FARR,
Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.

HON. JOHN C. HAINES,
Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.

HON. M. J. A. HEATH,
Mayor of SELMA, ALA.

HON. A. J. NOBLE,
Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HON. W. S. HOLYBAD,
Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.

DON ESPARTERO MANUEL,
Mayor of VERA CRUZ.

DON PIETRE DE CABALLO,
Mayor of MEXICO.

DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES,
Mayor of HAVANA.

DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA,
Mayor of LIMA, PERU.

DON M. C. MILANGNO,
Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.

DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA,
Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured the

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
and sold by Druggists every where.

Wanted:

A BOY between the age of 14 and 16 years to feed a four cylinder printing press. Apply immediately at the Pittsburg *Gazette* office.

"VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois*."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch*."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quid pro quo*, is fit for treason, and spoils."—*N. Y. Crayon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR
ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY.

and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the office of Publication, No. 113 Nassau-street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Two copies of VANITY FAIR will be sent to one address for.....$5 00
Five copies.....12 00
Ten copies.....20 00

An Extra copy will be allowed to the getter-up of every Club of not less than five copies.

This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st.
New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses' Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army, but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest".—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9.'63. I. N. ATKINS.

ICE CREAM SALOON In Bridgewater.

THE subscriber has fitted up, in an elegant and modern style, for an ICE CREAM SALOON, his house on the corner of Bridge and Mulberry Streets.

Cakes and Confectionaries,

of all kinds, constantly kept on hand. ORDERS FOR ICE PROMPTLY FILLED.

May 25, 1864—4t FREDERICK WALZ.

ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE subscriber has opened, in connection with his CONFECTIONARY, an

ICE CREAM SALOON,

in the North-East corner of the Diamond, where persons can be accommodated. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

may25,'65 FRED'K. WALTERS.

The said election will be held through the county as follows:

Estate of John Imbrie, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN IMBRIE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver,
R. S. IMBRIE, Darlington,
Administrators.

je29'64

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATT'Y AT LAW,
(Near the Provost Marshal's office,
BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [de16

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug12:3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Probate Court of Columbiana county, O., having granted to the undersigned letters testamentary on the estate of Horatia N. Barker, late of Perry tp. Columbiana county, Ohio, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. S. BARKER, Ex'r.,
New Brighton.
je15'64

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
847 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11 '64 Borough township.

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universa Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermaterrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage; and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

PHOENIX LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*
May7—3mos.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

PROF. DAVID GORDON.

HAVING devoted a number of years to successfully curing *Wens, Tumors*, &c., from motives of humanity, offers his professional services to the public of this county.—His system is simple—inevitably produces a cure without producing pain to the patient.—*No cure no pay!* Post office at Clinton, Allegheny, co., Pa.

je29'64.

AMERICAN GOLDPEN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS of Gold Pens and Pencil Cases of every description, and Sole Manufactures of the

Celebrated Angular Nibbed Pen.

A supply just received and for sale at the *Bridgewater Drug Store.*

jy20]

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Redford, Kings Co., N. Y.

mar26:1y.

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

E. R. GARDNER & CO.,

92 Market St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Between Fifth st. and Diamond.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends of Beaver county that we have largely increased our facilities for carrying on the

Dry Goods Business,

at our old stand. Our entire attention will be be devoted to the increase of our business, in which the interest of our customers will be sustained and promoted by every means in our power.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Our stock will comprise all comprise all the the Novelties in latest importations, including repps in all colors, plain and figured blacks, plain silks in all colors, check and brocade silks, Swiss and Foulard silks, all of which we will sell at such low prices that none can fail to be suited.

DRESS GOODS.

Our stock will be found replete, comprising over One Hundred different styles, in French, French, English, and German fabrics, of latest importations, at prices as low as years ago.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

AND

LACE GOODS.

We shall be in receipt of daily from New York, and our assortment, and prices, for cheapness, will be found second to none in the city. To this department we call particular attention.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Linens, sheeting and pillow linens, toilet, Marsailes and honey comb quilts, in white, blue and pink, napkins, towles, linen table covers, and Irish linens, always on hand, at the lowest prices.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Cassimeres in plain and fancy, union cloths, tweeds, sattinett, corduroys, and men and boys wear of all kinds; the best stock in the city, at the lowest prices.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

of which we are the sole agent of several celebrated makes, which we will sell to our customers at wholesale prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Domestic and imported flannels. Our stock will be found large, and well selected, and our prices will be made so moderate as to place them within reach of cassert

MOURNING GOODS.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP

KID GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Persons visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing Dry Goods, are respectfully invited to call, as our entire stock will be found.

New, Desirable and Cheap.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,

92

Market Street,

Pittsburgh,

BETWEEN FIFTH STREET AND DIAMOND.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so saddes us usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen, from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, add will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Shoreersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Down, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,250 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week, Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17,'63 EPH'M. SMITH

Dr. P. B. Young,

WHO has been for some time acting as Surgeon in the Army, having returned and again located himself in

Freedom, Beaver County,

offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Office in Philps building. [mh16'63

Over Eight Cases of the Wounded in the War of Secession, against Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Diseased Glands, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Piles, Fistulas, and Neuralgia,

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE ART OF KNOWLEDGE FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth, TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster*, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents*, or 8 stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.
Tribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

Are Dr. Hurd's Preparations Good?

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says, "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker*, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Droops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sume you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache*, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 87 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co., refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to Jay, Coe & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
AT JAY COOKE & CO.'S Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PERCENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks*

KOLLOCK'S

Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, *made from the best Java Coffee*, is recommended by *physicians* as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
mar26

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE, RICE,
TEA, MOLASSES,
SUGAR, SYRUP,

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price.

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,

54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFER THEIR STOCK FOR THE

SPRING OF 1863,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

mar. 25,'63

Pension, Bounty & Back Pay Agency.

ARTHURS & RIDDEL.

No. 135 FOURTH ST.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL attention given to the collection of the BOUNTY OF $100, due to WOUNDED SOLDIERS who have served LESS THAN TWO YEARS, which is now being paid.

☞ All communications addressed as above promptly answered by return of Post. je8.'64

JOY, COE & CO.,

Advertising and Commission Agents

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS

Type, Printing Materials,

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &c

OFFICES—Brown's Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York.

mar26:1y.

New Marble Works!

D. Irons,

MARKET ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner.

D. IRONS.

Market st, 1 door north T. Allison's store.

june15'64

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARBON OIL,

ROCHESTER,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.